NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM ALBANY. PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Proposed Compromise on the Canal Question in the Assembly.

PROSPECT OF AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

THE GARDNER JURY DISCHARGED,

de., de., de.

Affairs in Albany.

THE CANAL QUESTION IN THE ASSEMBLY-ALL SIDES OF THE SUBJECT—THE VANDERBILT, WEST AND OTHER PROJECTS, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. ALBANY, May 28, 1853.

The ression of the House to-day was again spent upon the Canal question. Reports were presented by the ma-jority and minority of the standing committee. The former reported the West proposition, with a slight amend ment relative to taxation, as stated yesterday. The lat ter presented the Sepate's plan without any amendment A general skirmishing then took place as to the order to be taken. Mr. Loomis preferred that the House should retain possession, though he disclaimed any intention of taking any advantage by springing the previous question upon the minority. Others preferred to go in committee upon them, where more latitude of discussion is allowed, dments could be more freely debated, and when debate could not be arrested by a gag proceeding. The time fer ending the debate and taking the final vote o'clock, it was unanimously agreed to go at once in com mittee, and end debate by twelve o'clock on Wednes

day next, when the decisive vote shall be taken.

Mr. P. W. Rese was called to the chair by the Speaker, when both propositions were read by the Clerk. Mr. Emmons, the venerable gentleman from Essex, obtained the floor, and took from his table drawer a written volume, which he commenced reading for speech. This was not very well received, as the mem-bers preferred adjourning for the week rather than have such a ponderous document rehearsed at that time. One member moved that the gentleman have the privilege that it might be referred to the printing committee, for them to ascertain whether the matter it contains was worthy of being placed in type. Mr. Hadley, one of the

worthy of being placed in type. Mr. Hadley, one of the most sensible men in the House, inquired whether the Benate resolutions, as substitutes for those reported by a majority of the committee, were under discussion; and being informed that they were first in order, sent up an amendment to them. Mr. Emmons, still retaining the floor, at first refused to yield, but upon the carnest entreaty of Mr. D. B. Taylor and several others, he finally consented that the amendment offered by Mr. Hadley might be read. The venerable gentleman resumed his read up in the House soon became impatient, and adjoin of until Monday morning.

The subject stands thus: Below is the Vanderbilt proposition, as adopted by the Senate, and now the minority report of the Canal Committee of the House:—

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the following amendment be proposed to the constitution of this Statowhat the retrieved and the constitution of this statoward the retrieved and the published for three months pravious to making such choice, in confirmity with section one of article thirteen of the constitution.

Strike out the third section of Senators, and be published for three months pravious to making such choice, in confirmity with section one of article thereon of the constitution, and insert the following instead thereof:—

Sec. 3. After paying the expenses of superintendence and repairs of the canals, and the sums appropriated by the first and second sections of the seventh article of the constitution, there shall be paid out of the surplus revenues of the canals, to the treasury of this State, on the thirtieth of September, in each year, for the use of the general fund, such sum, not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, as may be required to defray the necessary expenses of the State, and the remainder of the revenues of the canals shall be applied and the remainder of the revenues of the canals shall be applied to a such as a sum of the canals finished, and the expense thereof fully paid, and until the mole canals finished,

chapter four nundred and eighty-tro that have a track and so the solid property of the first day of June. 1851.

Mr. Hadley belongs to the Loomis section, but he will sustain the Senate plan if he can obtain the adoption of the above clause into it. There is a section now in it which declares that the Legislature shall prescribe rules, &c., for letting contracts; outmany gentlemen, like Mr. H., desire that the repudiation of the lettings of 1851 shall be so emphatic that no coubt or question may rest upon their validity. The West proposition being now shorn of its objectionable taxation features, there is no material difference between the two plans, except as to the limit of borrowing the means. By attaching Mr. Hadley's proposition to the Senate plan it will unite all parties, whigs and democrats. Will Mr. Vanderbill and a majority of the Senate not allow that simple provision, if considered surplusage, to be engrafted upon their proposition, and thereby end this interminable canal warfare?

mejority of the Senate not allow that simple provision, if considered surplusage, to be engrafted upon their proposition, and thereby end this interminable canal wariare?

A correct copy of the resolutions, as amended, and presented by Mr. West, from a majority of the Canal Committee, is as follows:—

Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That the following amendment to the constitution of the State bs proposed, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that the Secretary of State cause the same to be published in one newspaper in each of the counties of this State, if there be one printed therein, for three months previous to the next general election of Senators, and that the secretary of State cause the same to be published in one newspaper in each of the thirteenth article of said constitution.

Add to section ten of article seventh the following:—

And the Legislature may, during the next six years, annually appropriate to the collargement of the Eric the Oswago, the Cayung and Sences causals, and to the completion of the Genesee Valley and the Black River canals, and for the enlargement of the looks on the Champlain canal, when the collars. The remainder of the revenue to the content of the collars. The remainder of the revenue to the canals mentioned in section there of this article, for the current facel year in which such appropriation is made, shall, after paying the interest to become due during such year in any loan to be made under this section, be applied to meet much appropriation; and, if insufficient for that purpose, the Legislature shall, at its next session, supply the dedicated when hundred thousand dollars to refund to the holders of canal revenue certificates, issued under the provisions of chapter four hundred and eighty, five, of the laws of the canal revenue certificates. The interest on canal revenue certificates issued under the provisions of chapter four hundred and eighty, five, of the laws of the canal revenue could not be said tonas sh

work done prior to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two. hundied and fifty two.

All costracts for work or materials on any canal shall be
made with the person who shall offer to do or provide the
same at the lowest price, with adequate security for the per-

> NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. Senate.

ALBANY, May 28, 1853. THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN RIBLE SOCIETY. A memorial was presented from the American and For

NEW UTRECHT AND GRAVESEND RAILROAD. Mr. BARTIET reported a bill for the construction of a

railroad in New Utrecht and Gravesend. The bill for the relief of aged clergy of the diocess of

Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice of a bill to provide for the mlargement of the Sodus Canal to 100 feet wide and 12

feet deep.

Mr. CONGER reported a bill appropriating the incomes of the Literature and U. S. Deposit funds.

BILLS FASSED.

To annex part of the town of Newfield, Tompkins county, to Catharine, Chemung county.

To make Summit and Charlotte separate road districts.

In relation to common land in Hempstead, Queens To confirm the election of certaim commissioners

ompany. To authorize the Methodist Society of Junius to sel

To revise the charter of the Rochester Water Works Company.

To authorize the Methodist Society of Junius to sell their parsonage house.

Mr. Tarre (whig) pointed the attention of the Senate to the fact that our laws gave full power to this society; that the statute book was becoming clogged with just such laws, and that it was not fair to the State to ask this or similar laws.

To provide fer the amendment of a part of the Manlius plank road.

To authorize the Attica and Alleghany Valley Railroad Company to change the name of their road.

To authorize railway companies to change the time of holding the annual meeting for election of directors, from Monday to Wednesday.

The bill to amend the act respecting Commissioners of Deeds in other States.

THE AMERICAN AND POREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Mr. TARER moved the engrossment for a third reading of the bill to allow the American and Foreign Bible Society to hold additional real estate. He said, some generous and benevolent gentlemen are desirous of furnishing this society with increased means of doing their good work. The present general statute fixes a limitation coc small, and this bill is to enable this society to avail themselves of the enlightened kindness of these donors.

The motion of Mr. Van Schoonhoven, (whig.) the Committee of the Whole proceeded to consider the bill providing for allowing stockholders of railroad corporations to become interested in mortgages enthe road.

A debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Van Schoonhoven—alluding to some objections which had been made—and that if he thought the Senator addressing them was in carnest, he would be ashamed of the intellectual department of human nature.

Mr. Tables—An act altering the relation of a bond and mortgage to the property effected by it, is one interfering with the obligations of contracts, and as such is against the rule of the United States courts, whose doctrine on this subject has been distinctly expressed in terms farreaching and clear, by the judicial tribunals of the Union. Mr. Van

On motion of Mr. VANDERBILT, the Senate adjourned.

ALBANY, May 28, 1863. THE NEW YORK AND NEW MAYER BAILROAD.

Mr. ODELL presented a petition to compel the New York
and New Haven Railway Company to stop their way

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The bill relative to the New York Commercial Fire insurance Company was referred back for amendment.

PROFORED CONSOLIDATION OF BROOKLYN, WILLIAMBRURG, AND

Mr. SPARING gave notice of a bill to consolidate Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Bushwick.

Mr. Gale moved to forward the Croton Water Tax bill Mr. WEST, (dem.) of Jefferson, from the maje

Caul Committee, reported back the canal resolutions, with amendments. [The report strikes out the alternative taxation clause, and provides that any dediciencies shall be met by loans. There is no other essential change from his original plan.]

Mr. LHILLIGHEN, (while.) of Oswego, from the majority, submitted a report upon the same subject. [The same plan before reported, with no amendment]

Mr. CHANPLIN, (dem.) of Allegany, moved a resolution to terminate debate upon this subject on next Wednes. day, at 12 o'elock.

Mr. D. B. Taylor, (dem.) of New York, moved to recommit the whole subject to the Canal Committee, with instructions to report the Vanderbilt plan as perfected by the minority of the committee. He made this motion to fird out, and place upon record, who were the real friends of that plan.

of fird out, and place upon record, who were the real friends of that plan.

Mr. PATIERSON, (dem.) of Cortland, moved to lay that motion on the table.

Inquiry being made if this would not carry the whole subject with it., the Char ruled that it would not.

Mr. TAYLOR called for the ayes and mays. They would show who were the friends of the Vanderbilt plan. The roll was called, and the motion to lay on the table was carried, by 66 to 44. as follows:

Ayes—Mesers. Amsbry, Barker, Blauvelt, Bouton, Bushnell, Case, Carpenier, Champlin, Chamberlin, Crocker, Dehart, Finch, Forsyth, Fulton, Gale, A. H. Gardiner, J. K. Gardner, Gifford, B. T. Gilmore, D. Gilmore, Green, Hadley, A. C. Hall, B. Hall, Henderton, Bibbard, Eickox, Rowes, Hoyle, Ingalls, Jackson, Kearney, Lawrence, Livingston, Leomis, Marsh, Martin, McBurney, McLean, Miller, Noble, Odell, O'Keefe, J. C. Osgood, L. Osgood, Patterson, Poters, Rogert, J. Rose, P. W. Rose, B. Smith, L. H. Smith, Russell Smith, W. A. Smith, Spafard, Spaker, Ten Eyek, Temple, Thorne, Van Alstine, Webb, Westover, West, Wilson, and Winaus—66.

Rogers, J. Rose, P. W. Rose, B. Smith, L. H. Smith, Russell Smith, W. A. Smith, Spairat, Speaker, The Eyek, Temple, Thorne, Van Alstine, Webb, Westover, West, Wilson, and Winans—66.

Navs—Messrs, Alden, Ashley, Burnett, Burroughs, Besh, Chatheld, Clapp, Cook, Dubois, Ellsworth, I. N. Ely, Emans, Glover, Hardin, Hayden, Hendee, Holley, Hutchins, Hutchinson, Kennedy, Kneeland, Littlylohn Lounsbury, Lozier, O'Brien, Osborn, Payne, Perkins, Persons, Pettingill, L. Reed, A. B. Rose, Searing, Sessions, R. P. Smith, Stanford, St. John, D. B. Taylor, W. Taylor, Townsend, Van Yranken, Welch, Whitcomb, and Wood—44.

Mr. BORROUGHS, (ind. dem.) of Otleans, moved to refer the resclution to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CHAMPIIN moved to amend by adding that they now go into Committee of the Whole upon it.

Mr. HASHNOS, (whig.) of Mouroe, took occasion here to remark that he hoped we should here no more of the bad faith of the majority here. He believed they were men of honor, and would do as they agreed, and not spring any traps or play any tricks upon us, when they had given us their word we anould have fair play.

Mr. FORSYTH, (dem.) of Albany, moved an amendment providing for the final reading and vote on Wednesday, at noon.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN said it was apparent all this matter was prejudged, and there was no use in longer debating it. He moved then to fix the hour for final reading at one o'clock to day, and appealed to all friends of the carals to support this motion.

Mr. HALLEY (whig.) of Erie, trusted this motion would prevail. It would show that we were in earnest in our professions of an anxiety to expessite business. The question was prejudged, and we need not waste time in debate.

Mr. Helley (whig.) of Ningara, held to a similar posi-

Mr. Helley (whig) of Niagara, held to a similar posi-tion.

The Spraker here stated that upon reflection, he mus-rule the resolution of Mr. Littlejohn out of order.

The question then recurred upon Mr. Forsyth's amend

rule the resolution of Mr. Littlejohn out of order.

The question then recurred upon Mr. Forsyth's amendment.

Mr. Littlefield, after some further debate had been had, moved to hay all these motions on the table, with the view of getting his motion to take the final vote at one o'clock, in order. We could then hope to close up this extra session, and see our homes soon.

His resolution was lost.

After some remarks by Mr. HASHNOS,
Mr. BURNOUGHS withdrew his motion.

Mr. Norm (dem.) of N. Y., renewed the motion.

Mr. P. W. Rose (dem.) of St. Lawrence, made some remarks relative to the course of the minority, but was called to order by

Mr. PETHINGHL (whig) of Monroe, for not talking to the question, but rather, impugning the motives of the minority. (Mr. R. was permitted to proceed in order.)

Mr. CLAPF said the minority were now ready for a vote. They wished to consume no more of the people's time than possible, and if the majority were likewise so disposed, they would come up and allow the final question to be taken without a moment's delay.

After some further debate, Mr. BURNOUGHS called for a division, the question being the motion to send to the committee of the whole, and that at once, prevailed.

The question then being upon fixing the time for the final vote for Wednesday next, at 12 noon, Mr. CLAPF moved to amend, so as to take the question to day at halfpast one. Lost.

Mr. Kinnedy, (whig) of Cayuga, moved to day at one o'clock. Lost.

Mr. Kinnedy, (whig) of Cayuga, moved to day at halfpast one. Lost.

Mr. Kinnedy, (whig) of Cayuga, moved to day at halfpast one. Lost.

Other motions to amend were lost, and the motion was adopted as it stood originally.

The committee of the whole, Mr. P. W. Ross in the chair, then took up the two canal resolutions.

The one first read was the plan proposed by the majority.

jority.

Mr LETTIEJOHN moved to amend by striking it out and inserting the plan reported by the minority.

Mr. Harley, (dem.) of Seneca, moved to amend the

amendment, providing that none of the canal revenues shall be applied to the payment of the contracts of 1851.

Mr. Buzzur, (whig) of Essex, took the floor, but gave way, and a motion to report progress was carried.

Mr. LOOMIS (dem.) of Herkimer, moved to make it the special order for Monday at 11 A. M. Carried.

CAMAL DEBUZZURZENSYST.

Mr. LOOMIS reported a bill relative to disbursements upon the canals.

upon the canals.

Mr. INGALIS reported favorably the bill to amend the act relative to imprisonment for debt.

Mr. West asked that it be read a third time now. Granted, and the bill passed.

NOTES OF DEFUNCT RANKS.

Mr. CLAPT moved forward the bill relative to the re-issues of notes of banks whose charters have expired.

WILLIAMSBURG DOCKS, ETC.

The bill relative to docks and piers in Williamsburg, was

From Washington.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. THE GARDNER CASE—THE JURY DISCHARGED—THE PRESIDENT AND OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 28-10 P. M. being unable to agree. They stood nine for acquittal to three for conviction. This result is tantamount to an acquittal, especially after the extraordinary means use by the prosecution, and the fact that, although the District Attorney consumed several days in summing up, Dr. Gardner's counsel, to expedite matters, waived their right of addressing the jury altogether. The whole power of the government was brought to bear to try and convict him. Money was lavished upon witnesses. The Minister to Mexico was authorized to employ persons, no to hunt up facts, whether for or against the accused but to procure such information as would convict him and they were to receive fifty per cent additional case they succeeded. Such a course, we believe, i unparalleled on the part of a government criminally prosecuting an individual. Gardner's counsel begged that the jury might be detained at least until Monday; but the Judge did not see fit to grant the request. We do not know what course will now be pur sued; but it would seem mere folly to go to the expense jury declaring his innocence. It is now two years since proceedings were commenced against him, and although the government is a good paymaster, something is due to the rights of citizens. It is time the prosecution

Of general polities there is not a word of news. If th President can only get rid of the offices, he will then have time to turn his attention to our foreign affairs. We dcubt very much whether the cabinet have been able to devote half a dozen hours to the consideration of these subjects since the fourth of March.

EXPLANATION CONCERNING THE UNION'S ARTICLE

ON RUSSIA.
Washington, May 28, 1853. The Intelligencer publishes, this morning, a singular let-ter from Mr. Roger A. Prior, who, it appears, is one of the editors of the Union, taking upon himself the respon-sibility of the article in that paper, some days ago, on Russia. The article in question excited very general astonishment, from the fact of its appearing in the Union. supposed to be the organ of the administration, and therefore believed to represent the view of the Cabinet. It turns out, however, to be the work of Mr. Prior alone; and as the Union does not publish his explanation, it can only be in ferred that the article is disavowed by the administration It therefore ceases to be of any importance. Mr. Prior ha an undoubted right to look upon the Russian governmen as the same of perfection, or to admire the institution of Austria as pre-eminently liberal. Nay, the thousands of unfortunate wretches who perish in the snows of Siberia by the despotic will of the Czar, may be evidence in the mind of the Union's editor of his honesty of pur pore, as well as the happiness of the people he rules. This is a matter of individual taste. Mr. Prior is espe cially indignant against Young America and the defun Democratic Review whom he seems to think are the cause of all the indignation which his article excited. He wrote, he says, as the editor of a journal generally thought to be in some sort an organ, desirous of soothing the certing against Bussia and to indicate the parido views of the government. People here say that his se lection of the Intelligencer to publish the views he expresses was peculiarly happy. His arguments in the letter are even less tenable than the original article. As a specimen, he praises Russia because the institution of find fault with the less oppressive system of slave labor in our Southern States. Have we an organ among us?

FROM THE BEGULAR NEWSPAPER AGENT.

Washington, May 28, 1853. In the Criminal Court this morning, Judge Crawford in timated his purpose of discharging the Gardeer jury.
Mr. Fendall, in behalf the United States, advocated their discharge, while Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle, for defendance. dant, opposed it. The Court cited authorities, amongs them that of the Supreme Court giving judges discretion dant, opposed it. The Court cited authorities, amongst them that of the Supreme Court giving judges discretionary power under certain circumstances, to discharge juries, and said it was satisfied the time had come to exercise that discretion, and accordingly directed the Deputy Marskal to bring the jury into court.

The jury came in, showing symptoms of fatigue from their week's confinement, but were cheerful at the prospect of being set at liberty.

Mr. MIDLENON, the clerk of the court, said—"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

Mr. MAGRUDER, the foreman—"We have not, and could not if we stayed out till Christmas."

The COURT—"I am sorry you have not agreed. In reflecting upon the case, I have come to the conclusion to discharge you, as it seems that you never would agree. You are therefore discharged."

We afterwards learned from the jurors that they stood precisely as they did when they first left the jury box—namely: Messrs. Iame, Bain, and Borland—three—for conviction, and the remaining nice for acquittal.

The Commissioner of Patents has made the following appointments—S. T. Sbugert, Chief Clerk, vice R. C. Weightman, to take effect 1st June; T. R. Peale, Examiner, vice H. B. Renwick, resigned: Alfred Herbert, Assistant Examiner, vice Peal, promoted; James T. Fales, Clerk, vice C. F. Stansbury, and others, in place of clerks recently removed.

Senator Toucey has been in Washington for several days.

Separator Toucey has been in Washington for several days.

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Governor Jones, of Tenn., arrived to day.

Mr. Lorsheimer, of Buffalo, barnburner, has been here
during the past week, and his son dined with the President

during the past week, and his son dined with the President to-day.

W. B. Chace, of Ohio, Private Secretary of Senator Douglas, was appointed yesterday to a \$1,800 clerkship in the Sixth Auditor's office, instead of the Third Auditor's, as telegraphed.

The Union of this morning states that private letters have been received in Washington from Fort Fillmore, forty miles from El Paso, which say that a messeager had arrived there on the 7th of April, with despatches from Governor Trias to Governor Lune. Trias had leviet a forced lean on the citizens of Chihuahua, and was to start on the 20th with 1,000 troops for El Paso.

BAUTIMORS, May 28, 1253.
Faulkner, democrat, is elected to Congress in the Eighth district of Virginia by 550 majority.

Election of a Bishop in North Carolina.
RALEGH, May 28, 1853.

Pev. Dr. Atkinson of Baltimore has been elected Bisho of the Protestant Fpiscopal Church of North Carolina. The Southerner at Charleston.

The U. S. M. steamship Southerner, Captain Wm Foster, from New York, arrived here at twelve o'clool this noon.

Markets.

The following have been the receipts since our last:—
Flour, 10,800 bbis.; wheat, 10,000 bus.; corn, 22,000 bus.; corn, 22,000 bus.; corn, 22,000 bus.; corn, 32,000 bus. Flour is in good demand, at steady prices; there have been sales of 2,000 bbis. at si in moderate demand, but the market is steady; 11,000 bus. sold at 10%. for Ohio, and 10%. a 18%, c. for Michigan. Corn is steady at yesterday's rates—sales 10,000 bus. Oats are in small supply, and prices are firm—sales have been made at 43°C Ohio whiskey is held at 20%. Freights—Flour is at 47°C, per bbl., wheat 12°C, per bus., and corn 10°C, per bus.

No receipts have been sent in. Flour is without change, but is held firmly, with sales of 500 bbls. The market for wheat is duil, but prices are firm. Corn is in good demand, but the supply is very limited—3 000 bushels changed hands at 63°C, for Western mixed, and 64°C. a 65°C, for round yellow. Oats are duil at 46%°C, a 48%°C. Small sales of Frison whiskey at 22%°C.

ABRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Anti-Slavery Meeting at

Exeter Hall. SPEECH OF PROF. STOWE.

OPPOSITION TO MR. SOULE IN SPAIN

Excitement Relative to Mazzini in Italy. read and passed.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the House adjourned till Monday, at 10 A. M. Terrible Earthquake in India.

STATE OF THE MARKETS &c., &c., &c.

> The U. S. Mail Steamship Arctic, Capt. Luce, from Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon, May 18th, about half past iwo, arrived at this port at two o'clock this Com. Aulick of the U. S. Navy, who came pas

> ger in the Arctic, has in charge, it is said, despatches from the United States Commissioner in China, as also from the American Minister at London, for the government at Washington. The Cunard steamship Arabia arrived out at a quanter before four o'clock on the afternoon of the

> 14th of May, having made the run in nine days and twenty-two and a half hours, steaming time, On Friday morning, the 13th, at nine o'clock, Henry Seldon, a cabin passenger in the Arabia, leaped overboard, and was drowned. On the alarm being given, the ship was instantly backed, and the boats lowered; and by great exertions the body was recovered, but life was extinct. The deceased was an

United States, and is believed to have a wife and family somewhere in the Union. Cotton kept up, with a tendency to advance. Breadstuffs were unchanged, but not active. The spring in England was late, with very inconstant

Englishman, who had been long resident in the

According to an Ireland paper 1,000 emigrants have already left the town of Tralce for America, and a ship is daily expected to embark passengers from that port to New York direct.

Affairs in Great Brilain. MRS. STOWE AT THE EXTER HALL ANTI-SLAVERY

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society was held at Exeter Hall, London, on the 16th; the Earl of Shaftesbury, pre siding, supported by Professor Stowe, Rev. C. Beecher, Joseph Sturge, Col. Thompson, George Cruick-shank, and several distinguished friends of the cause. Mrs. Stowe, with some other ladies, occupied seats in one of the side galleries, and Mrs. Chis. holm, the celebrated advocate of Australian emigration, sat in one opposite. It was to be expected that this, the chief meeting of the Anti-slavery move-ment, would be the crowning honor of the Stowe party, and accordingly, the Times' report sayswhen Mrs. Stowe entered, the excitement of the assembled audience rose to a tremendous pitch, and it was several minutes before the cheers, with which the hall rang agnin, had sufficiently relieved them When she withdrew the same honors were paid to her, every one standing up and cheering with hear and soul." Earl Shaftesbury, Professor Stowe, and Rev. S. Ward, a colored preacher from Canada, ad dressed the meeting.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from the Poraguese ambassador, and from the Earl of Carlisle—the latter stating his intention to cal (30th inst..) the attention of the House of Lords to the condition of the slaves in Cuba. Professor Stowe, Mr. Charles Beecher, and Mr. S. A. Warde, were formally admitted corresponding members of the association. The Secretary then read his report, from which it appeared that the amount of donations

were formally admitted corresponding members of the association. The Secretary then read his report, from which it appeared that the amount of donations and subscriptions for the past year amounted to £704, and the expenditures to £1,071—leaving a decit on the year of £228 sterling.

In the course of the day, Protessor Stowe addressed the meeting. After mentioning the favorable opinions which were held with regard to the condition of slaves in the early part of the republic, when it was undiversally acknowledged that slavery was a sin, and ought to be abolished, and in-taneung as a proof of this that in his early days black children were admitted into the same schools as white, he observed that this state of things continued up to about thirty years of age; and the reason that it bad changed was owing to the profitable ness of the cotton trade; that had made the change, and, he took God to witness, nothing else. It was the profits of that trade which had riveted the chains of slavery over the Union. What right had Great Britain to interfere? She consumed four-fifths of the cotton grown in America; she sostained by these means four fifths of the slaves in the American States. That was her right to interfere? She participated in the guilt, not directly, but indirectly, for without the assistance of Great Britain the cotton would not be used. The Americans could not consume sufficient in their own manufactures; and their sugar and richer to their own amufactures; and their sugar and richer to the stand up in Exeter Hall and denounce them and contents to sugar the sugar and richer to the sugar and richer to the sugar that the cotton would not be used. The Americans could not consume sufficient in their own hundred; so that an immerse outlay had to be made before slave labor cotted to sugar the way in which their real might be boneficial? The price of cotton regulated the price of the slave. At present they averaged from \$800 to \$1,000, and to stock a cotton plantation took from two hundred to four hundred; so that

NO PARLIAMENT-MODIFICATIONS OF THE PROPOSEI

Tarah did not get the money.

NO PARLIAMENT—MODIFICATIONS OF THE PROPOSED CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Whitsun holidays—Parliament not in session.

An amended schedule of the alterations in the customs duties, proposed by the Budget, had been prepared for the House of Commons. Its features are a total repeal of the duties on clover, grass and other seeds, excepting carrawys for confectionary. Duty on cultivated nutmegs, 1s.; wild nutmegs, 5d. per lb.; silk plush for hats, 1s. per lb.; alcholic varnish, 12s. per gallon; rice, as a raw material for starch, 4d. per cwt.; Guinea grains and extract unchanged; from and steel, wrought-from wire and rough castings, free; wrought or polished castings, tools, cutlery, &c., 2s. 6d. per cwt.; walking-sicks' 6s. per 100; chicory, dried or raw, £4 per ton till October 10, 1854, afterwards free; roasted or ground, 4d. per lb.; coffee, roasted or ground, 4d. per lb.; vinegar, 3d. per gallon; soap, import duty of 2s. 4d. per cwt.; stearine, 2s. 4d. per cwt.; round, 6d. per lb. Silk velvet ribands with cotton backs, 3s.6d. per lb. broad silk velvets, with do., 3s. Confectionary, until 5th July, 1854, 2d. per lb., afterwards, 1½d. Toys and turnery, 4d. per lb. Licorice root, 5s. per cwt. for four years; afterwards free; Paper, books, &c., 2½d.; all books published prior to 1801, free; since, (not copyright, 15s. from countries having treaties of international copyright with Britain; from others, 30s. per cwt. Oil of cloves free. Tobacco to remain as heretofore in every respect. Window glass, 2s. per cwt. to April 1855; 1s. to April, 1857, and then free. Beer, spruce, &c., unchanged. Bran and pollard free. Albumen free. Mustard, mixed or manufactured, except flour, 5s. per cwt. Raisins, 15s. per cwt. Further, with regard to cheese, the new duty of 2s. 6d. per cwt. is to be paid on the landing

weights instead of the re-weight, and duty will be levied on the full weight in tea.

THE FRANKLIN SEARCHING EXPEDITION, AND CAPT.

PERRY'S ARCTIC SETTLEMENT-AMERICANS ENGROSSING THE TRADE OF THE BRITISH N. A.

THE FRANKLIN SEARCHING EXPEDITION, AND CAPT-PERRY'S ARCTIC SETTLEMENT—AMERICANS ENGEOSSING THE TRADE OF THE BRITISH N. A. PROVINCES, ETC.

The Phoenix screw steamship, Commander Edward A. Inglefield, has received her sailing orders, and will leave Greenhithe after her compasses are adjusted, and some magnetical and astrononical observations made, according to instructions given by Col. Sabine. Similar observations are also to be made at Stromness, in the Orkneys, at Whalr Fish Islands, Disco, Cape Riley, and Cape Walsingham, these places being in her route to Beechey island, whether she will proceed, leaving the Diligence, seoreship, at Disco, in charge of Lieut. Elliott, who brought round that vessel faom Davenport to Woolwich. On the arrival of the Phoenix at Beechey island, she will deposit the stores there which she is taking out for the relief of Captain Sir Edward Belcher's expedition, and return to Disco and transfer the four hundred tons of coal at present on board the Diligence into the Phoenix. The Diligence will immediately after return home to England this summer, under the command of Lieutenant Elliot. The Phoenix will then proceed to explore Cumberland Sound, and hold on to the westward as far as Repulse Bay, as the north side of that sound has not as yet been searched for the missing expedition. Commander Inglefield, if he finds no trace of Sir John Franklin and his companions in that direction, will return through Cumberland Straits and proceed up Smith's Sound, to follow out the traces of open water which he discovered there last year, during his voyage in the Isabel screw steamsloop. The period of the return of the Phoenix will depend in a great measure on the discoveries that may be made by her commander. Captain Penny will leave England in the Lady Franklin sailing vessel, accompanied by the Sophia, to form a colony on the shores of Cumberland Sound, where the Esquimaux have reported there is abundance of plumbago and copper, with other minerals. Mrs. Penny goes out with her husband, as it i

lin and Sophia, the vessels composing Capt. Penny's former expedition, have been purchased by him for the company he represents.

The London Shipping Gazette says:—"We have before called attention to the circumstances of eight or nine American ships being chartered at New York to load deals and timber at Quebec, and other ports of British North America, for ports in Great Britain. In our shipping intelligence to-day, under the head of "Boston," it will be seen that several other American ships and one Prussian ship have been chartered to load deals at St. John, Shediac, &c., for Liverpool, Bristol and the Clyde. In a short time we may expect to see the whole of our North American trade in the hands of foreigners."

The following are the dimensions of the iron steamer about to be built by Mr. Scott Russell for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, of England. She is to be 620 feet long, 100 feet beam, 6,000 horse power, and 12,000 tons burthen; to be propelled by four paddles and a screw; and the horse power will be thus proportioned:—2,000 for the screw, 2,000 for the midship paddle wheels, and 2,000 for the fore paddle wheels. The engines, which have already been contracted for, are to be constructed immediately. It is considered that the immense weight of this vessel will enable her to run entirely free from any vibration caused by the action of the waves.

The Dublin Exhibition.

The Dublin Exhibition.

LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

The following letter was addressed by Mr. Ingersoll to the American Consul at Dublin:—

45 PORLAND PLACE, LONDON, May 8, 1853.

Sir—Your favor of the 6th is received. Nothing would be more gratifying to me than the visit to Dublin, which I had an icipated and hoped for. My disappointment and mortification are extreme. It so happens that duties connected with the Legation are, at the moment, such as cannot be dispensed with or postponed. Our country is warmly at ached to Ireland. She cherishes in her Inmost heart the brave people of the Emeraid Isle. I should be proud and happy to be the bearer of these sentiments on the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition. Prevented from doing so, by being detained officially at my post, I shall still hope to exchange a cordial greating with many of the inhabitants, and to tread the soil of Erin before returning to the United States. If there should be any regret that the representative of our wide spread ama populous republic is unavoidably absent from the present celebration, his regret will be joized with yours, and his ardent aspirations will be offered for the joyous festivity of the occasion, for the complete succass of the country whose capital it adorns. With many thanks for your kindness, I remain your faithful servent.

James Fot, Esq., Dublin.

JAMES FOY, Esq., Dublin.

RETIREMENT OF MR. RIVES-LEGISLATIVE PROCEED-INGS-NEW WORK BY VICTOR HUGO-PROSPER-OUS STATE OF THE COUNTRY-RASPAIL, THE SO-CIALIST—ARRIVAL OF A BONAPARTE PRINCESS FROM FLORIDA—MISCELLANEOUS. On May 12, Mr. Rives, U. S. Minister at Paris, had

private audience with the Emperor for the purpose f presenting his letters of recall, putting an end to

Queen Victoria had written to the Emperor informing him of the recent addition to her family.
Sunday, May 15, being Whitsunday, and a general holiday, none of the Paris journals were published on 16th.

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The Corps Legislatif had adopted the Civil Pension bill as submitted by government. The numbers were—for the bill, 154; against it, 76.

A letter published in the Echo du Nord states that Mr. Raspail on reaching Brussels, after leaving the prison at Doullens, was ordered to quit the city within twenty-four hours, but was taken by M. Vilain, a representative, to his house, where he still remains, the domicile of the representatives being inviolable. A council of the Belgian Ministers was held on the subject, but their decision had not transpired.

A Paris paper says:—The Princess Achille Murat, who has very recently arrived from Florida, had a private interview with the Emperor on the 14th inst. She married the eldest son of King Joachim July 30th, 1826. She has been a widow since his death in April, 1846.

It was said in Paris, on the 16th inst., that a legitimist plot had been discovered, and a number of seditious papers, &c., with letters from the Count de Chambord, seized on a domiciliary visit to a tradesman. Among other plans discovered on paper was one to seize the fortress of Vincennes, and the whole of the garrison; though such a feat by the dozen or so of persons implicated is as difficult to realise as the Irishman's feat, who surrounded a company of the enemy, and took them prisoners. There are some who surmise that this conspiracy is a ruse to help the passage of the Penal bill, now under discussion.

On Monday, the 16th, sinister rumors were circu-

or the reason.

On Monday, the 16th, sinister rumors were circulated on the Bourse, that the French fleet had sailed for Constantinople, and that Switzerland would be occupied by the French and Austrians. Both rumors were untrue, but they caused a heavy decline in the funds.

Spain.

NO CABINET YET—EXCITEMENT AGAINST SENATOR SOULE.—THISOS IN GENERAL.

From Madrid on the 17th of May, we learn that the cabinet was not completed. Mention was made of a contemplated journey of Queen Maria Christina to Italy.

The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Chronicle states that the appointment of Mr. Soulé as United States Minister to Spain had much annoyed the Court. Some of the journals recommend the government not to receive him in that capacity, in consequence of what they term his hostility to Spain. The correspondence adds there is no doubt that any proposition for the purchase of Cuba would be rejected.

jected.
It is asserted that Marshal Narvaez had been appointed to the embassy in Paris.

Italy.

TERUVIAN MINISTER TO TUSCANY—DEATH OF THE GENERAL OF THE JESUITS—MAZZINI AND THE FRIGATE CUMBARLAND.

LOMBARDY.—The Sequestration Committee has temporarily suspended its operation, in consequence of some concessions in favor of the absentees which Count Rochberg had obtained from Radetsky.

The New Zurich Gazette mentions incidentally, on the authority of a telegraphic despatch—no date given—that the troops had been suddenly called out in Milan, and more arrest made.

TUSCANY.—Don Bartolemmo Herrara presented, the 7th inst., credentials, as Minister of Peru at the court of Tuscany.

Rome.—Father Roothan, the General of the Jesuits, died at Rome on the 8th May.

NAPLES.—A letter in the Daily News, from Naples, April 20th, says:—"A few days since the U. S. frigate Cumberland sailed into the Bay of Naples. April 20th, says:—"A favine and land spies were placed in every direction; the telegraph set to work; the officers from the Cumberland narrowly watched, and persons sent on board to identify the agitator. After all, nobody could find him. Much discossion ensued, and at length some boldly asked the captain of the Cumberland, 'Is Mazini sailing nuder the stripes and stare?' 'Certainly

not,' was the reply, and tranquillity was again restored. Nevertheless orders have been sent to the coast guard to watch narrowly nig it and day. So Mazzini is still good cause for alarm."

The recent earthquake had been mo it severely felt at Caposele, and generally throughout the Province of Citeriore.

Austria.

MEFTING OF CROWNED HEADS AT VIENNA—MEFOOTE RESTING ON HIS OARS—VARIOUS.
The visit of the king of the Belgians to Vienns, is surmised to be the marriage of his son, the Duke de Brabant, to an Archduchess of Austria. The Queen of Greece was also at Vienna, and some confidently expected the Emperor of Russis, whose visit, however, was doubtful.

A Vienna letter of the 11th, says—"Mr. Foote, the American charge d'affaires, who has been here some months, has not delivered his credentials."
There is a report that the Austrian Government refuses to permit the remains of Napoleons I's som to be removed to France.
In Hungary and the Temescher and Servian Barat, the land tax, is to be 16 per cenq.

A considerable enlargement of the city of Vienna has been resolved on. The Emperor's sanction to the project, which was obtained on the 4th, had given great and general satisfaction, as house rent had become positively ruinous. The extent of surface which is to be enclosed within the walls, is equal to half the area covered by the present city.

The Oest. *Correspondenz* affects not to attach much importance to the confiscation of Mazzin's pamphlet. "Mazzini does not represent the whole of the Italian revolutionary party. The vital principle of revolution will not be extinct until all the Italian governments combine to render the faction innoxious by depriving it of its pecuniary resources, and of the support of a democratic and inflammatory press." This is a gentle hint of what is expected of Sardinis, before it can hope to be admitted into the good graces of Austria.

The Bank balance sheet for April exhibited a fur-

before it can hope to be admitted into the good graces of Austria.

The Bank balance sheet for April exhibited a further improvement. The stock of silver showed an increase of 175,934 fl., the bill portfolio of 707,883 fl., and the advances on State paper (public funds.) of 49,000 fl. The Bank paper circulation was 1,522,-435 fl. less. The funded part of the debt of the State to the Bank was 491,598 fl., and that for which the salt mines were mortgaged 1,000,000 fl. less.

Germany.

Propositions have been made by Austria and Prussia to the German Diet for suppression of all the "Workmen's Associations" at present existing in Germany.

Houand.

The Papal Internuncio had addressed circulars to the Catholics, announcing the introduction of the ecclesiastical hierarchy. The Catholic journals state: "The ecclesiastical authority has passed into the hands of the Catholic bishops, who were the cause of so much alarm. The government has seen this, and has not attempted to interfere. It has in fact done exactly what the preceding ministry did. Under the Thorbecke ministry, the Nederlander said:—"The episcopal hierarchy is indeed an accomplished fact, but it is not a consummated fact." Under the ministry of Van Hall, "this hierarchy has become an accomplished fact."

JUDGE JONES' MISSION TO ESTIT.

Alexandria letters of 6th inst. mention the arrival there of the United States corvette St. Louis and the steamer San Jacinto, the latter bringing the new American Consul-General, Judge Jones, who had gone to Cairo to present his credentials to Abbas Pasha. Trade continued dull, and prices of all descriptions of produce tended downwards.

Earthquake in India:

GREAT DESTRUCTION TO THE SHIPPING, FTG.

The month of March closed with a tremendous hurricane over the seuthern part of the Bay of Bengal and Southwestern India. It commenced on the 26th, and swept across the country towards Ceylon, throwing off a branch to the westward. At Madras the ships Serampore, 873 tons, Abouker, 816, Lutchmi, 432, and the Portuguefe brig Senhors del Monte, with five native brigs and ten boats, were wrecked; at Pondicherry five French vessels were stranded: and at Negapatam two went down at their anchor. Several vessels were lost off Ceylon, and a number of native boats were wrecked to the north of the Malabar coast. Traces of the gale were clearly discernable at Bombay, 400 miles at least from the recent boundary of the region over which it prevailed in its violence, and rain and squalls occurred as far north as Deesa.

PROGRESS OF THE RECELLION—THE TARTAR DYNAS-TY TOTTERING-MOVEMENTS OF AMERICAN THE

TY TOTTERING—MOVEMENTS OF AMERICAN THE SQUADRON.

Hong Kong advices to the 28th of March confirm the intelligence previously communicated of the progress of the insurrection. Application had been made by the Viceroy of Soochau to the British Communicated by the Viceroy of Soochau to the British Communicated of the received for the protection of Nankin. The rapid advance of the rebels has spread consternation in that capital and other wealthy cities, and the imperial officials were entirely at their wits' end. Latest accounts, 20th March, reported the rebels investing Nankin, which, it was expected, would fail. Delegates had been sent from Soochau to the rebel leaders, offering large sums of money to secure that city from molestation. The native bankers and wealthy families were removing their treasure into the country and to Shanghae for safety. At Shanghae there was a general panic; banking and mercantils houses shut up; trade quite at a stand still, and money so scaree that the duties on exports had to be arranged by giving security in bills and other property to the Consul. All was quiet at Canton. There were reports that a portion of the rebel force had gone north—if true, internal trade may perhaps be resumed sooner than the present position of affairs would lead one to expect.

The American Minister had proceeded north in the U. S. steamer Susquehannah.

From Galle, 11th, was reported the U. S. steam-frigate Mississippi, Commodore Perry, and would proceed immediately for Hong Kong.

The U. S. sloop Plymouth, was at Hong Kong; and sloop Saratogo and storeship Supply at Macao.

Cape of Good Hope.

SUBMISSION OF SANDILLI—CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The last mail brought intelligence of the submission of the Caffire chief Kreill, and the present arrival brings the news of peace with the more powerfol Gaika chief, Sandilli.

West Coast of Africa.

THE SLAVE TRADE—WAR WITH THE ASHANTEES.
Despatches from Cape Coast Castle to April 13, state that the slave trade is reviving, and several vescels had recently got away with cargoes. The Ashantees had been plundering the frontier towns, and to the number of 8,000 or 10,000 marched om Cape Coast Castle, the Governor of which instantly sent for two ships of war, and called out 6,000 native auxiliaries. The avowed object of the Ashantees being to liberate two Ashantee prisoners Lieut. Brownhill gave himself up as a hostage for their release, and they were speedily sent over to the Ashantee camp. The enemy, however, would not liberate Lieut. Brownhill; and it was not until 8,000 additional active auxiliaries had been enrolled, and preparations made for an attack, that they dismissed him, and returned to their own territory. Disappointment is expressed, by the native chieft friendly to Britain, that the opportunity was not embraced to put down the Ashantees, and march on Coomassie, their capital, which is situate in a district rich with gold, and very salubrious.

Markets.

WRIGHT, GANDY & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL. May 17, 1853.

COITON.—The market for this staple closed steadily at the date of departure of the Europa. On Saturday, the demand was freely met by holders at the full raise of last week which were currently paid, although the business was not extended beyond the average of recent daily purchases. The Arabia, with New York dates to 4th inst., arrived the same afternoon, and her accounts induced holders to demand higher prices for the more current qualities of American cotton (say at 5½ per lb. and above), which buyers were indisposed to pay, consequently the amount of business was not materially increased on the day's transactions, herever hardening rates were obtained, and are fully supported to-day with evident symptoms of more annimation, not withstanding the interference of Whitauntide holdays to the course of trace. The sales of the past three days are estimated at Bales. Spec. & Ex. Amer. Egyp'n. Sured. Brasil.

Saturday...7,000 1,000 5,000 700 500 500 Monday...8,000 2,500 6,500 500 600 460 Monda